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LAWS CONTROLLING ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC.
ADDENDUM

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84TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ DOCUMENT
{ No. 145

LAWS CONTROLLING ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

ADDENDUM TO
Senate Document 120—84th Congress

SUMMARY OF
FEDERAL LEGISLATION ENACTED DURING THE SECOND
SESSION, 84TH CONGRESS, FOR THE CONTROL OF THE
ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC



PRESENTED BY MR. CLEMENTS

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1956

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed as a Senate document an addendum to Senate Document 120, 84th Congress, of this session, on Laws Controlling the Illicit Narcotics Traffic.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

(Excerpt from Congressional Record of July 27, 1956)

II

FOREWORD

During its 2d session, the 84th Congress enacted legislation which greatly strengthens enforcement and prosecution programs to combat the illicit narcotics menace in the United States.

This legislation, consisting of Federal and the District of Columbia Statutes, and Senate resolutions relating to international controls, has been summarized and is here published as an addendum to Senate Document 120, 84th Congress, entitled "Laws Controlling Illicit Narcotics Traffic."

JULY 31, 1956.

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LAWS CONTROLLING ILLICIT NARCOTICS TRAFFIC

THE NARCOTICS CONTROL ACT OF 1956

Citation.—Public Law 728, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 567, ch. 629; H. R. 11619).

Effective date.—July 19, 1956 (§ 401).

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954 AND TO THE NARCOTIC DRUGS EXPORT AND IMPORT ACT

Unlawful acquisition of marihuana.—It is unlawful to transport or conceal or in any manner to facilitate the transportation or concealment of any marihuana obtained without the payment of the transfer tax imposed by section 4741 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Possession of marihuana and failure, upon proper request, to produce the required order form shall be presumptive evidence of guilt under this section and of liability for the tax imposed by said section 4741 (a) of the Internal Revenue Code (§ 101).

Unlawful transportation of marihuana.—It is unlawful for any person to send, ship, carry, transport, or deliver any marihuana in interstate commerce, or within or from or to any Territory, the District of Columbia, or any insular possession of the United States. This section shall not apply to persons who shall have registered and paid the special tax required by sections 4751 to 4753 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to employees of such persons while acting in the scope of their employment, to common carriers, to persons who have lawfully secured marihuana, nor to officers engaged in the enforcement of Federal, State, or local laws relating to marihuana (§ 102).

Violation of narcotic drug and marihuana laws.—The following penalties shall be applicable to—

(1) *Illegal possession* of narcotic drugs or marihuana, including conspiracies to obtain same legally:

First offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 10 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

Second offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 5 years nor more than 20 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

Third or subsequent offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 10 years nor more than 40 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

(2) *Sale without written order*, and conspiracy thereto:

First offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 5 nor more than 20 years and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

Second or subsequent offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 40 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

(3) *Sale, gift, or transfer without written order to minors* by person over 18 years to person under 18 years of age, including conspiracy to commit such offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 40 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

No probation, suspension of sentence, or parole shall be granted to any offender under (2) and (3) above or to any second or subsequent offender under (1) above; and the indeterminate sentence law otherwise applicable in the case of offenses committed in the District of Columbia (D. C. Code, Supp. III to 1951 ed., § 24-203) shall not apply (§ 103).

Additional authority for Bureau of Narcotics and Bureau of Customs.—Express authority is given to the personnel of the Bureau of Narcotics and of the Bureau of Customs to carry firearms, to execute and serve search warrants and arrest warrants, to serve subpoenas and summonses, and in certain cases, to make arrests without warrants (§ 104).

Importation, etc., of narcotic drugs.—The penalties for violation of the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act (U. S. C. 21: 171-185) are increased as follows:

First offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 5 nor more than 20 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

Second or subsequent offense.—Imprisonment for not less than 10 nor more than 40 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$20,000.

Probation, suspension of sentence, and parole shall not be available to any offender; and the indeterminate sentence law for the District of Columbia shall not apply.

The possession of a narcotic drug by the defendant shall be deemed sufficient evidence to convict him unless he explains same to the satisfaction of the jury (§ 105).

Smuggling of marihuana.—A specific offense is made of smuggling marihuana into the United States and the same penalties are provided therefor as provided for "Importation, etc., of narcotic drugs" (§ 106).

Sale of heroin to juveniles—penalties.—Whoever, being 18 years old or over, knowingly sells or gives away to a person under 18 years of age, heroin unlawfully imported into the United States, may be fined not more than \$20,000, and shall be imprisoned for life or for not less than 10 years or shall receive the death penalty if the jury in its discretion shall so direct. The possession of heroin by the defendant shall raise a presumption that such heroin was unlawfully imported. No probation, suspension of sentence, or parole shall be granted to any offender; and the indeterminate sentence law otherwise applicable in the case of offenses committed in the District of Columbia shall not apply (§ 107).

Unlawful possession of narcotic drugs and marihuana on vessels.—Possession of narcotic drugs and marihuana aboard a vessel engaged on a foreign voyage, if such drugs do not constitute a part of the cargo entered in the manifest or a part of the ship stores, shall be punishable by the same increased penalties as those provided for "Importation, etc., of narcotic drugs," above (§ 108).

Territorial extent of the law.—The provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 concerning the imposition of the regulatory tax on opium, isonipecaine, opiates, and coca leaves (§ 4701-4711), the occupational tax and general provisions relating to narcotic drugs, shall not apply to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico unless its legislative assembly expressly consents thereto (§ 109).

TITLE II—AMENDMENTS TO TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE—
THE CRIMINAL CODE

A new chapter is added to the Criminal Code of the United States, to be known as Chapter 68—Narcotics.

Definitions.—"Heroin" is defined to mean diacetylmorphine or any salt thereof.

"United States" is defined to include the District of Columbia, the Territory of Alaska, the Territory of Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the insular possessions of the United States, the Trust Territory of the Pacific, and the Canal Zone (§ 1401).

Surrender of heroin—procedure.—Any heroin which was lawfully possessed before the effective date of this act, shall be surrendered within 120 days after such date. Those persons who surrender any heroin within this period shall be fairly and justly compensated. Failure to comply with this provision will result in seizure and summary forfeiture of any such heroin.

All heroin so surrendered shall be distributed for approved research purposes or otherwise disposed of under regulations to be promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury (§ 1402).

Use of communication facilities—penalties.—Penalties are provided for any person who uses any communications facility in committing or in conspiring or attempting to commit any violation of specified provisions of Federal laws applicable to narcotic drugs (including heroin) and marihuana. The penalties for each such use are imprisonment for not less than 2 nor more than 5 years, and a discretionary fine of not more than \$5,000.

Each separate use of a communication facility shall be a separate offense under this section (§ 1403).

Motion to suppress—Appeal by the United States.—A statutory right of appeal is given to the United States, in cases involving a violation of specified Federal laws relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana, from an order of a court granting a defendant's motion for the return of seized property and to suppress evidence. However, the United States attorney must certify that the appeal is not taken for purposes of delay; the appeal must be taken within 30 days after the date of the order; and the appeal must be diligently prosecuted (§ 1404).

Search warrants.—The restrictions which governed the issuance of night search warrants are liberalized in cases involving specified Federal laws relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana, so that a search warrant may now be issued in any such case at any time of the day or night if the judge or the United States commissioner is satisfied that there is probable cause to believe that the grounds for the application exist (§ 1405).

Immunity of witnesses.—A statutory method is provided for granting immunity to a witness whose testimony is deemed necessary to the public interest by the United States attorney and the Attorney General, in any case involving a violation of specified Federal laws relating to narcotic drugs and marihuana.

When such immunity is granted, after the witness has claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, no evidence he may give or procure shall be used against him in any criminal proceeding in any court. However, he may be prosecuted for perjury or contempt committed

while giving such testimony or producing such evidence under compulsion (§ 1406).

Border crossings by narcotic addicts and violators.—Narcotic addicts, users of narcotic drugs, and convicted violators of narcotic laws shall register and obtain a certificate at points of departure when leaving the United States, and shall surrender such certificate upon reentry. Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a fine of not over \$1,000, by imprisonment for not less than 1 nor more than 3 years, or by both (§ 1407).

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO VARIOUS ACTS

Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act (66 Stat. 163 ch. 477):

Inadmissible aliens.—Section 212 (a) (23) is amended to include conspiracy to violate a narcotic law, and the illicit possession of narcotics, as additional grounds for excluding an alien from the United States.

Deportation.—Section 241 (a) (11) is amended to include conspiracy to violate a narcotic law, and the illicit possession of narcotics, as additional grounds for deporting an alien.

Effect of pardon.—Section 241 (b) is amended so that a pardon or a recommendation of the sentencing court will not be effective to stop the deportation of an alien whose deportation is based upon a narcotics offense (§ 301).

Amendment of the act of June 14, 1930, creating the Bureau of Narcotics.—The Bureau of Narcotics is authorized to conduct narcotic training programs for State and local law-enforcement personnel.

A new Division of Statistics and Records is created in the Bureau, to accept, catalog, file, and use all types of narcotics information and statistics received from Federal, State, and local law-enforcement agencies, such information to be made available for Federal, State, and local law-enforcement purposes.

Federal agencies may, and shall be encouraged to make available to the Bureau of Narcotics the names and identifications, and any other pertinent information relating to all persons who are known to them to be narcotic addicts or convicted narcotic law violators (§ 302).

DANGEROUS DRUG CONTROL ACT FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Citation.—Public Law 764, 84th Congress, 2d session (70 Stat. 609, ch. 676; H. R. 11320).

Effective date.—Title I and § 301 (l), 30 days, and title II, 90 days after July 24, 1956.

TITLE I—TREATMENT OF NARCOTIC USERS

Title I amends the act of June 24, 1953 (67 Stat. 77) which provides for the treatment of users of narcotics so that it will now be entitled the "Hospital Treatment for Drug Addicts Act for the District of Columbia," and will provide as follows:

Purpose.—It is the purpose of this act to protect the people of the District of Columbia from the menace of drug addiction, and to pro-

vide the means toward rehabilitation of the drug user. It is not intended that the provisions of this act shall be substituted for punishment for those drug users who are convicted of criminal offenses (§ 2).

Definitions.—The definition of "drug user" is extended to include persons under 18 years of age, thus providing an opportunity to directly treat the juvenile drug addict (§ 3).

Order of examination.—When they have probable cause to believe that any person within the District of Columbia is a drug user, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to order any law-enforcement officer to bring such person before them for a preliminary medical examination. This shall not apply to persons charged with a criminal offense, whether serving a sentence, on probation or parole, or released on bond pending appeal (§ 4).

Examination by physician.—If they order a drug user into an institution for examination, the Commissioner shall appoint two qualified physicians, one of whom shall be a psychiatrist, to conduct such examination. Within 5 days after the completion of the medical examination, each physician shall file a written report of his conclusions with the United States attorney.

Upon review of the facts of each case, the United States attorney shall determine whether a petition shall be filed in the United States district court seeking a judicial determination of the patient's status as a drug user. Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall set the hearing date and advise the patient of his right to counsel and right, within 5 days, to demand a jury trial (§ 5).

When hearing is required.—Where either of the examining physicians states in his report that the patient is a drug user or that he is unable to reach a conclusion because of the refusal of the patient to submit to a physical examination, the court shall conduct the hearing upon petition filed by the United States attorney (§ 6).

Right to counsel.—The patient shall have the right to counsel at every stage of the judicial proceeding and counsel shall be assigned by the court if patient is unable to secure one. The medical report of any patient shall be open for inspection to his counsel, and the information contained therein shall be inadmissible in any other judicial proceeding. The patient may waive his rights under this act at any time during the proceedings, and may voluntarily submit himself for treatment (§ 7).

Hearing.—The court, or the jury, if one is demanded by the patient, shall determine upon the evidence submitted whether the patient is a drug user, and pending completion of the hearing, after the filing of the petition, the patient shall be detained in a suitable place designated by the Commissioners.

The rules of evidence governing civil judicial proceedings shall apply. However, no patient shall be permitted to object to the admissibility in evidence of any testimony concerning such examinations on the grounds of privilege (§ 8).

Confinement of patient.—If the court finds the patient to be a drug user, the court shall commit him to a hospital designated by the Commissioners or by the patient and approved by the court. If the patient designates the hospital, he shall bear the expense of hospitalization. The head of the hospital shall submit written periodic progress reports of each patient (§ 9).

Release of patient.—After a determination by the head of the hospital that a patient is no longer in need of confinement for treatment purposes, he shall be delivered to the committing court for such further action as the court may deem necessary and proper toward his rehabilitation.

After 1 year's confinement, the patient may petition the court to inquire into his status, and if the court determines that he has received the maximum benefits, it shall order his release (§ 10).

Periodic examination of released patients.—For 2 years after his release from the hospital, the patient shall report periodically to the Commissioners for a physical examination to determine whether he has again become a drug user. Failure to so report may result in patient's recommitment for physical examination and for such further action as the court may deem necessary (§ 11).

Patient not deemed a criminal.—The proceedings under this act are civil in nature and the patient shall not be deemed a criminal, nor shall his confinement be deemed a conviction (§ 12).

TITLE II—REGULATION AND CONTROL OF CERTAIN DRUGS OTHER THAN NARCOTICS

This title may be cited as the "Dangerous Drug Act for the District of Columbia."

Definitions.—The term "dangerous drug" is defined to include barbiturates, their salts and derivatives, amphetamine, desoxyephedrine, or compounds and mixtures thereof, and all salts and derivatives of phenylethylamine which have a stimulating effect upon the central nervous system. In addition, there shall be included all compounds and mixtures declared by the Commissioners by rule or regulation, after reasonable public notice and opportunity for a hearing, to have habit-forming, excessively stimulating, dangerously toxic properties or to produce a hypnotic or sleep-inducing effect. The term shall not include any drug regulated or controlled by Federal or District of Columbia narcotic laws.

The term "prescription" includes both written and oral prescriptions, oral prescriptions to be promptly reduced to writing by the pharmacist. Before filling an oral prescription for a dangerous drug, the pharmacist shall request of the prescribing physician his District of Columbia or State registration number and office address.

The terms "delivery," "furnish," "patient," "person," "practitioner," "pharmacist," "hospital," "laboratory," "manufacturer," "wholesaler," "drug salesman," and "warehouseman" are also defined (§ 202).

Prohibited acts.—All the prohibited acts are defined, among which are included—

(a) The delivery of a dangerous drug by a pharmacist without a prescription.

(b) Failure of a pharmacist to properly record the delivery of a dangerous drug to a practitioner for his professional use.

(c) Failure of a manufacturer's representative to properly record the delivery of a dangerous drug to a practitioner.

(d) Failure of the practitioner to properly label any dangerous drug delivered in the course of his professional practice.

(e) Improper refilling of any prescription.

(f) Failure of the pharmacist to properly record all prescriptions filled.

(g) The possession of a dangerous drug which has not been obtained upon prescription.

(h) The forging or making of a false prescription for the purpose of obtaining a dangerous drug.

(i) The delivery of a dangerous drug to any person not entitled to receive such drug.

(j) The willful making or concealment of any material fact in any prescription, order, report, or record required to be kept.

(k) Failure to accord full opportunity to check any record or file as required by the act.

(l) Failure to keep records as required.

(m) Unlawful disclosing or using of any information acquired by inspection of records.

No person shall be relieved of any requirement with respect to dangerous drugs imposed by the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (52 Stat. 1040) (§ 203).

Exemptions.—The Commissioners, by rule or regulation after reasonable public notice and opportunity for a hearing, may exempt certain compounds and mixtures of barbiturates, amphetamines, desoxyephedrine, and phenylethylamine from the provisions of the act, if such compounds or mixtures do not contain any habit-forming properties, are not dangerously toxic, and do not produce a hypnotic, sleep-inducing, or excessively stimulating effect upon the body of a human or animal (§ 204).

Exemption of persons.—Exempted from the prescription requirements of the act are persons or institutions who handle dangerous drugs in the course of their business or practice and who do not occupy a patient status. Such persons are pharmacists, practitioners, hospitals, laboratories, wholesalers, manufacturers, and law-enforcement personnel (§ 205).

Records.—All persons except carriers and practitioners shall make biennially an inventory of all dangerous drugs, and shall retain for 2 years all commercial records, including invoices, relating to dangerous drugs received or maintained by them in the course of their professional practice or business. In addition, pharmacists shall retain each prescription or notation of sale of a dangerous drug to a practitioner, for a period of 2 years (§ 206).

Inspection.—Any officer authorized by the Commissioners shall have the right to inspect the files and records required to be kept under the act. In addition, District of Columbia officers whose duty it is to enforce the laws of the District of Columbia or any laws of the United States applicable in the District of Columbia, shall have the right to inspect the records required to be kept pursuant to this act.

No officer, having knowledge of any prescription or record by virtue of his office, shall reveal such information except in a prosecution or proceeding before a court or licensing board or officer (§ 207).

Regulations.—The Commissioners are authorized to make necessary regulations for the enforcement of this act (§ 208).

Penalties.—The following penalties are provided for a violation of any provision of this act:

First offense.—A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000, imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or both.

Second or subsequent offense.—A fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, imprisonment for not more than 10 years, or both.

A conviction for a violation of any provision of this act shall be grounds for the suspension or revocation or denial of renewal of the professional license of the violator.

The professional groups to whom the penalty provision shall apply, are doctors, dentists, veterinarians, pharmacists, registered nurses, and podiatrists (§ 209).

Search warrants.—A warrant issued upon probable cause of a violation of any provision of this act may be served at any time of the day or night and must be executed and returned to the issuing authority within 10 days after its date. Any dangerous drugs and any property designed for use in committing any offense under this act, may be seized under the warrant and shall be subject to disposition by the court (§ 210).

Arrests without warrant.—An arrest, search, or seizure may be made without a warrant upon probable cause that the person is violating a provision of the act at the time of his arrest. No evidence obtained in the course of such arrest, search, or seizure, shall be admissible in any criminal proceeding against the person arrested, unless he was actually violating the act at the time of his arrest (§ 211).

Forfeiture.—All dangerous drugs seized pursuant to provisions of this act shall be disposed of in the manner provided for disposition of narcotic drugs under the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act (52 Stat. 794 § 17; D. C. Code § 33-417), as amended (§ 212).

TITLE III—AMENDMENTS TO VARIOUS ACTS

Amendments to Uniform Narcotic Drug Act.—(a) The definition of “narcotic drugs” is amended to include the synthetic narcotic drugs and to bring it in line with the term as used in the Federal narcotic laws (D. C. Code § 33-401 (n)).

(b) A new section (2 (b)) is added, providing that arrests without a warrant and searches and seizures pursuant thereto may be made upon probable cause that the person arrested is violating a provision of the act at the time of his arrest, but any evidence thus obtained shall be inadmissible unless the person was actually violating a provision of the act at the time of his arrest (D. C. Code § 33-402 (b)).

(c) Section 5 is amended by the addition of clarifying language establishing the cost of certain official order forms to be used when purchasing or dispensing narcotic drugs, and by providing that compliance with the Federal narcotic laws in respect to official order forms shall be deemed compliance with the requirements of the act, or if there is no such official order form required by Federal law, then compliance shall be required with the regulations promulgated by the Commissioners (D. C. Code § 33-405).

(d) *Oral prescriptions.*—Section 8 is amended by the addition of a provision allowing a pharmacist to dispense upon oral prescriptions the same narcotic drug compounds which are exempt from the requirements of a written prescription by section 4705 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. The pharmacist shall reduce the oral prescription to writing before filling same, and shall keep such written record and all written prescriptions for 2 years (D. C. Code § 33-408).

(e) (f) *Oral prescriptions.*—Section 9 is amended to allow doctors, dentists, and veterinarians to prescribe certain narcotic drug compounds upon oral prescription, but they must supply the pharmacist with the same information required by law in the case of a written prescription (D. C. Code §33-409).

(g) *Oral prescriptions.*—Section 9 is further amended by the addition of a provision that nothing contained in this section shall authorize dispensing upon oral prescription any narcotic drugs or compounds other than those exempted under section 4705 (c) (2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, which have little or no addiction liability (D. C. Code §33-409).

(h) *Exemptions.*—Section 10 is amended by exempting, in addition to the present exemptions, any narcotic compound containing not more than one-sixth gram of dihydrocodeinone or any of its salts, and by exempting from the written prescription requirement any medicinal preparation containing not in excess of 25 percent of paregoric in combination with some other drug or drugs which confer upon it other mechanical properties than those possessed by paregoric (D. C. Code §33-410).

(k) *Search warrants.*—Section 14 (h) is amended to allow a search warrant issued upon probable cause to be served at any time of the day or night (D. C. Code §33-414 (h)).

(l) *Vagrancy.*—Section 16A is added, entitled "Vagrancy—Narcotic drug user—Penalties—Conditions imposed." The term "vagrant" is defined as a person who is a narcotic drug user or who has been convicted of a narcotic offense, and (1) who has no lawful means of support and wanders about or loiters in public and fails to give a good account of himself, or (2) who is found in any place where illicit narcotic drugs are found, or (3) who wanders about in public at late or unusual hours of the night in company with other illicit users of narcotics or convicted narcotic violators and fails to give a good account of himself; or (4) who is included in the classes of persons defined in the present District of Columbia vagrancy statute (D. C. Code § 22-3302).

Penalty.—Any such person convicted of being a narcotic drug vagrant may be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment for not more than 1 year, or by both.

Medical treatment.—The court, in sentencing any such person may designate that he shall undergo physical or mental examination and shall have the benefit of medical treatment and confinement for same, if deemed best for the protection of the community and rehabilitation of the vagrant (D. C. Code § 33-416A).

(m) Section 17 is amended to require prompt delivery by law enforcement officials to the Secretary of the Treasury of all seized narcotic drugs, for disposal in accordance with the provisions of section 4733 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (D. C. Code § 33-417).

(n) *General penalties.*—Section 23 is amended by clarifying language only, so that it will be consistent with any other section of the act which contains a penalty provision (D. C. Code § 33-423).

AMENDMENTS TO PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE ACT

Narcotic addicts; care and treatment.—Section 341 (42 U. S. C. 257) is amended by addition of the requirement that the Surgeon General shall furnish to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia all pertinent information concerning any person from the District of

Columbia who has voluntarily submitted himself for treatment for narcotic drug addiction at any of the Public Health Service Hospitals (§ 302(a)).

Records of commitment.—Section 344 (d) (42 U. S. C. 260 (d)) is amended to permit the disclosure of confidential information to the District of Columbia Commissioners as noted above (§ 302 (b)).

Admission of addicts committed from the District of Columbia.—Section 345 (42 U. S. C., Supp. III, § 260a (a)) is amended by extending the period during which narcotic addict patients may be accepted from the District of Columbia, until July 1, 1958, and by increasing the quota of patients from the District of Columbia which may be treated at one time in the Public Health Service hospitals from 50 to 100 (§ 302 (c)).

INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS

TESTS OF OPIUM SEIZED

The Senate recommends that in addition to the reports now made to the country of origin and the country in which the drugs are seized, the United Nations Narcotic Laboratory also communicate to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations, the results of tests made on samples of opium seized in illicit traffic. *S. Res. 287*, agreed to on July 12, 1956 (D. C. R., p. 11249).

OUTLAWING OF HEROIN

Since heroin is considered the most dangerous of the addicting narcotic drugs, and its limited medical use can be met by other less dangerous drugs, and since all countries except Albania, Bahrein, Belgium, France, Hungary, Italy, and Paraguay have taken action to proscribe heroin, the Senate suggests that the United Nations urge the governments of these seven countries to take action at the earliest possible moment, to proscribe heroin. *S. Res. 288*, agreed to on July 12, 1956 (D. C. R., pp. 11250–11251).

BOUNDARY CROSSINGS BY NARCOTIC ADDICTS

* The Senate requests the President to commence negotiations with the Mexican Government for the purpose of concluding a treaty for the more effective control of traffic between the two countries in illicit narcotic drugs and marihuana, such negotiations to include methods for prohibiting users of narcotic drugs and marihuana, drug addicts, and violators of narcotic laws from crossing the boundary between the United States and Mexico. For the purpose of providing closer liaison between both nations in the control of traffic in such illicit narcotic drugs and marihuana, the exchange of specialized personnel is suggested. *S. Res. 289*, agreed to on July 12, 1956 (D. C. R., p. 11249).

PRODUCTION, TRADE IN, AND USE OF OPIUM

Since only 15 of the required minimum of 25 countries have ratified or acceded to the Protocol of 1953 for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, the Senate suggests that the

United Nations urge the governments of all countries which have not yet ratified or acceded to said protocol of 1953 (especially the producing countries: Bulgaria, Greece, Iran, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Yugoslavia) to do so at the earliest possible moment.

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations and the governments of countries represented on that Commission are urged to take appropriate steps to expedite the preparation of a final draft of the single convention on narcotic drugs, which the Commission has been engaged in drafting for the past several years, which is designed to modernize, codify, and replace existing conventions and protocols on the subject, and which may be acceptable as an improved international agreement to control more effectively the traffic in narcotic drugs. *S. Res. 290*, agreed to on July 12, 1956 (D. C. R., p. 11250).



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